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# Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration

## Report of the Secretary-General**

*Summary*

In its resolutions 55/162 of 14 December 2000 and 56/95 of 14 December 2001, the General Assembly requested that the Secretary-General prepare an annual report on progress achieved by the United Nations system and Member States towards implementing the Millennium Declaration.

This, the first such annual report, focuses on commitments made in all chapters of the Declaration and on issues that were particularly salient over the past year, and pays particular attention to cross-cutting relationships among them. It contains a statistical annex that tracks the progress made in achieving the Millennium development goals, starting from a common baseline. The report also highlights the two themes designated for the current year: preventing armed conflict, and the treatment and prevention of major diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

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# I. Introduction

1. In its resolutions 55/162 of 14 December 2000 and 56/95 of 14 December 2001, the General Assembly requested that I prepare an annual report on progress achieved by the United Nations system and Member States towards implementing the Millennium Declaration.

2. This, the first such annual report, focuses on commitments made in all chapters of the Declaration and on issues that were particularly salient over the past year, and pays particular attention to cross-cutting relationships among them. It contains a statistical annex that tracks the progress made in achieving the Millennium development goals, starting from a common baseline. The report also highlights the two themes designated for the current year: preventing armed conflict, and the treatment and prevention of major diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

3. The Millennium Declaration embodies the common vision of the Members of the United Nations for a more peaceful, prosperous and just world, in which all human beings can live better and safer lives. The events of the past year, however, have reminded us that, despite some signs of progress, the world community has a long way to go towards fulfilling the Declaration's goals. Our hopes of reaching those goals rest, more than ever, on the ability of Member States to take sustained individual and united action. In the paragraphs below I describe how far we have come, and what is needed to move further ahead.

# II. Peace, security and disarmament

4. The commitments to peace, security and disarmament made in the Millennium Declaration are, above all, an expression of faith in the potential of international cooperation. To all who would abuse human rights, violate international law or use violence as a means to achieve their ends, these commitments send a strong warning: such actions will no longer be tolerated.

5. Almost exactly one year after the Declaration was adopted, however, this message received a defiant and horrifying answer. The 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks against the United States of America shocked the world. These attacks came at a time when peace was already under attack in places such as the Middle East, Afghanistan, Colombia and Central Africa. Since then, tensions have escalated further in the Middle East, on the South Asian subcontinent and elsewhere. Instead of moving towards achieving the goals of the Millennium Declaration, the world has seemed at times to be slipping backwards into more and more conflict.

6. In this complex and dangerous new environment, there nevertheless remain grounds for cautious optimism. 11 September 2001 shone a new spotlight on the vital importance of multilateral efforts to maintain international peace and security — reflected, perhaps, in the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to the United Nations.

7. The events of 11 September 2001 gave new impetus to the resolve to take "concerted action against international terrorism" pledged in the Millennium Declaration. Terrorism strikes not only its immediate victims but also at the heart of what the United Nations stands for. It threatens sovereignty, democracy, human rights, the rule of law and other principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. The Organization therefore has a vital interest, and a vital role to play, in the struggle against terrorism: in dissuading disaffected groups from embracing terrorism as a means of achieving their goals, in denying groups or individuals the means to carry out acts of terror, and in sustaining broad-based international cooperation.

8. For the international community to respond effectively, it is vital not only to suppress the financing, planning and implementation of terrorism but also to understand, and seek to ameliorate, the conditions that generate it. Terrorism is not the weapon of any one regional, cultural, religious or socio-economic group. It is an ancient strategy, found in almost all societies and often employed by the weak and disaffected against the strong. While it must be universally condemned, its motivation has to be carefully analysed in each specific context.

9. Immediately after 11 September, the Security Council adopted resolutions 1368 (2001) and 1373 (2001), and General Assembly resolution 56/1. In adopting resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, the Security Council for the first time imposed mandatory measures under Chapter VII of the Charter not against a State, its leaders, nationals or commodities, but against acts of terrorism worldwide and against terrorists themselves. In that resolution, the

Security Council exhorted, indeed obliged, Member States to take the necessary measures to bring to justice any persons involved in the planning, financing, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts. To that end, it established the Counter-Terrorism Committee and called upon Member States to report on their implementation of resolution 1373. As at 18 July 2002, 167 original and 47 supplemental reports had been submitted and are being reviewed, in partnership with the State concerned, by the expert advisers assisting the Committee. Technical assistance will be provided by the Committee, United Nations agencies and other States to facilitate implementation of Council resolution 1373 (2001).

10. Another important part of the effort to combat terrorism is the work of the United Nations towards the establishment of the necessary legal framework for its prevention and suppression. Over the past four decades, many legal instruments have been adopted, adding up to a substantial body of jurisprudence in this area. There are 12 international conventions and a host of regional instruments that establish common counter-terrorism regimes, including extradition procedures, exchange of information and police and judicial cooperation. There is more to be done; for example, a comprehensive, global convention on terrorism has yet to be concluded. Many of the 12 existing conventions require additional signatures and ratifications — notably the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)[1] and the **United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime**,[2] together with its three protocols[3] — but existing instruments provide a strong basis on which to work.

11. Member States bear the primary responsibility in the fight against terrorism. They have a vital duty to prevent the conditions that give rise to terrorism from flourishing within their own borders. This duty requires actions above and beyond specific counter-terrorism measures. It calls for vigilance and public policy to avert resentment, disaffection and grievance among those segments of the population who might turn, in despair, to the tactic of terrorism. It requires curbing the flows of illicit weapons that might provide the disaffected with the means to perpetrate violence. The United Nations can and does assist Member States in the fulfilment of these duties — through development programming and assisting in crime prevention and drug control and in a host of other ways.

12. The United Nations contributes to the fight against terror in another essential way: by serving as the guardian of the Charter and the core values enshrined therein. Sadly, in some countries, the events of 11 September have been used as a pretext for the curtailment of human rights. No matter the circumstances, there are certain human rights that must be protected. The exigencies of the global fight against terror must never be accepted as an excuse for infringing upon the basic rights of individuals or groups. I have reminded Member States of this on a number of occasions, and will continue to do so. It is vital that we find ways to capitalize on the new sense of international commitment *without* undermining the core values of the Charter. The Millennium Declaration provides exactly the guidance that we need.

13. In the Declaration, Member States also resolved "to make the United Nations more effective in maintaining peace and security by giving it the resources and tools it needs for conflict prevention, the peaceful resolution of disputes, peacekeeping, post-conflict peace-building and reconstruction". I discuss the challenges of conflict prevention in the thematic chapter that follows, while focusing on peacekeeping and peace-building below and, in more detail, in my forthcoming annual report on the work of the Organization.

14. In the areas of **peacekeeping and peace-building**, the United Nations has registered some genuine successes. The United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) successfully established basic governmental institutions and public services and progressively transferred authority to the East Timorese leaders. In September 2002, East Timor will take its seat in the General Assembly as the newest Member State. That will be a proud day for the United Nations.

15. In the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the United Nations has also played an important role in the gradual transfer of authority to the institutions of self-government in Kosovo, following the Assembly elections in 2001. In Sierra Leone, meanwhile, the United Nations has contributed to stabilization by helping to complete the disarmament process, reintegrate ex-combatants, conduct national elections, train the police force, and extend the Government's authority throughout the country.

16. The United Nations is also making a significant contribution to the post-Taliban transition in Afghanistan — although this is still in an early phase and endangered by a deteriorating security situation in the north, as well as the flagging support and attention of the international community. From the massive achievement of the humanitarian agencies in continuing to deliver aid to civilians even during the heaviest aerial bombardments of Operation Enduring Freedom, to the success of my Special Representative in bringing the parties to the table in Bonn and helping them to reach agreement on structures and a timetable for the transition, I have been extremely proud of the efforts of the United Nations. The recent conclusion of the Loya Jirga and the beginning of the second phase of the transition should enable the people of Afghanistan to feel some confidence in their future, for the first time in decades.

17. More generally, implementation of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/305-S/2000/809), known as the Brahimi report, has led to specific improvements in the capacity of Member States, the Secretariat and the wider United Nations system, to plan, manage and conduct peace operations throughout their life cycle. Significant additional resources for peacekeeping have been given to the Secretariat — allowing, notably, for more rapid deployment of stocks when a large new peacekeeping operation has to be organized.

18. There is much more to do, of course, to improve our capacity to maintain and build peace around the world. In particular, the increased support of Member States is vital in accelerating the deployment of personnel to the field and in helping with the logistical support, technical assistance and training that the United Nations provides for regional and subregional peacekeeping arrangements. More technical expertise and strengthened internal coordination mechanisms are required for United Nations activities in disarmament, demobilization and the reintegration of ex-combatants, including child soldiers. The continued absence of a dedicated capacity for peace-building within the Secretariat remains an impediment to better planning and coordination of peace-building activities, although a plan of action on how Headquarters can better support field-based peace-building has been developed and disseminated across the system.

19. Member States must also endeavour to make their support for the peacekeeping and peace-building activities of the United Nations more consistent and dependable. Less than six months ago, the international community vowed to avoid its previous mistake of abandoning the people of Afghanistan, which had enabled Al-Qaida to establish bases there at which they could plan, recruit for and perpetrate their shocking attacks. Such promises look increasingly hollow as the United Nations and its non-governmental partners struggle to raise the resources — including those already pledged by Governments — for vital programmes in that country. I hope we will not count ourselves among those who, having forgotten the mistakes of history, are destined to repeat them — whether in Afghanistan or the many other countries around the world in which the United Nations is currently engaged in peacekeeping and peace-building.

20. In May and June 2002, the world held its breath as tensions rose between India and Pakistan. This crisis, combined with compelling evidence of the possibility of nuclear, chemical or biological terrorism in the wake of the 11 September terrorist attacks, has made the importance of **eliminating weapons of mass destruction** clearer than ever. Perversely, however, the trends are not encouraging. Global military spending now exceeds US$ 800 billion a year, and the pace towards the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, remains slow, leaving more than 30,000 such weapons in existence. (By contrast, the trade in major **conventional** arms has decreased slightly over the past year — but even this progress may not last, as the number of States importing military equipment is going up.)

21. On the positive side, the United States and the Russian Federation have completed reductions in their nuclear arsenals to the level of 6,000 strategic warheads each, as required under the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) I. On 24 May 2002, these two States also signed the Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions, which commits them to reduce their strategic nuclear warheads to levels of between 1,700 and 2,200 over a period of 10 years. That Treaty is the first reached between the Russian Federation and the United States since the signing of the Treaty on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START II) in 1993,[4] and as well as improving confidence between them, it is an important step towards the fulfilment of their obligations under

the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

22. Yet they and other States parties to the latter Treaty need to do more to translate the results achieved at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons into specific actions. The preparatory process for the 2005 Review Conference, which began in April 2002, provides an important opportunity to promote the full implementation and universality of the Treaty.

23. Strong support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty[5] was reaffirmed at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in November 2001. The Treaty has been open for signature for five years, but has not yet entered into force. Pending its entry into force, a moratorium on nuclear-weapon-test explosions and, indeed, nuclear explosions of any sort, should be maintained.

24. Efforts continue to implement the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.[6] All 8.6 million chemical weapons declared by the United States, the Russian Federation, India and the Republic of Korea (declared possessor States parties) have been inventoried and are re-inspected on a regular basis. Although no consensus was reached on a biological weapons verification protocol, in November 2002 States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction will continue their efforts to reach agreement on a multilateral approach to reinforce the ban on biological weapons.

25. Finally, a vital area for action is the control and disposal of surplus and illicit small arms and light weapons. At the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects held in July 2001, Member States agreed to develop laws, regulations and administrative procedures to control the production, export, import, transit or retransfer of small arms and light weapons. Essentially, States need the laws and institutions to prevent the illicit flows of arms and the legal might and political will to hold offenders accountable. In the meantime, the United Nations continues to support national programmes of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and will work to circulate data on the import and export of these weapons.

## Preventing armed conflict

26. Conflict prevention remains an often elusive but always central priority for the United Nations. As I have pointed out elsewhere, enumerating specific achievements in this area is next to impossible, since it requires an account of events that did not happen. Furthermore, in the many situations in which the United Nations or other agencies are engaged in quiet preventive action, success is contingent on discretion. Nevertheless, I believe that the work of the United Nations and its partners in countries such as Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Myanmar and Cyprus, to name but a few, has contributed to their greater stability.

27. Where the United Nations and others have failed to prevent conflict, however, the results have been blindingly obvious to all, and shattering for the victims. For many people around the world, the vision of peace contained in the Charter and the Millennium Declaration is no more than that. It is a vision of what might be but what is not. In fact, it is a revelation of how greatly we have failed the many millions of people who live in a world still afflicted by conflict, lack of development and the absence of human rights and democracy. Life for particular communities and, in some cases, the people of Bosnia, Rwanda, Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Colombia, Afghanistan, Israel, the occupied Palestinian territory, and many other war-stricken places around the world has been and, in some cases still is, more akin to the anarchic state of nature depicted by Thomas Hobbes than to the noble aspirations embodied in the Charter and the Millennium Declaration.

28. We need no reminding of the costs of this failure. They have been enormous, not only in the millions of lives lost and livelihoods shattered but also in the corrosion of economies, institutions and prospects for the future. Instead of being freed from the scourge of war, whole generations have been swallowed up by it. In the past year, rather than making progress towards peace, it seems that we have endured significant, disquieting setbacks: the ever deepening spiral of violence, bitterness and despair in the Middle East, the rise in tensions between India and Pakistan, the reversals for peace in Colombia and Liberia, and the

shocking terrorist attacks against the United States on 11 September 2001.

29. To what can we attribute the discrepancy between vision and reality? A Chinese proverb holds that it is difficult to find money for medicine, but easy to find it for a coffin. Unfortunately, the same has been true of conflict prevention. As I detailed in my recent **report on the prevention of armed conflict** (A/55/985-S/2001/574 and Corr.1), the international community has been more willing and able to absorb the enormous costs of conflict than to generate the will and foresight to prevent it.

30. Our challenge is to reverse this — not only to recognize but also to act upon the fact that it is frequently easier, usually more humane and always less costly to deal with conflict by preventing it rather than to face its tragic consequences once it has erupted. The key requirement if we are to transform the promise of prevention into practice is, as I emphasized in the above-mentioned report, political will on the part of national governments. It is with them that the primary responsibility for prevention lies. The United Nations can contribute in a significant way to averting the eruption or re-eruption of violent conflict, but only if the authorities in the countries concerned are committed to peace.

31. It cannot be in the interests of a representative and honest government to allow latent conflict to fester unchecked. Indeed, it is the responsibility of governments to avoid the risk of conflict through equitable public policies and adherence to international humanitarian and human rights standards. **Sovereignty brings with it the fundamental responsibility to protect the physical security and the civil, political, social and cultural rights of citizens.** In support of national governments, the United Nations, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector entities each have a role to play.

32. A second requirement in closing the gap between vision and reality is **capacity**. Many States want to protect their citizens but lack the means to do so. Many regional and non-governmental organizations aspire, but are not equipped, to play their proper role. The United Nations, too, needs capacity and resources if it is to fulfil its conflict prevention potential. Just as domestic public health systems do not rely on emergency rooms alone but instead make substantial investments in the facilities and knowledge necessary to prevent ill-health, so the international conflict management system can and must invest in capacities for **structural and operational** prevention at all levels, from local to national, from regional to international and from bilateral to multilateral.

33. We need to make the development of conflict prevention capacity a true priority, at both the local and national level. This entails the creation and nurturing of civil society and of mechanisms and institutions that allow for public dialogue, the peaceful resolution of tensions, the rule of law and the equitable allocation of resources and opportunity. The management of inequality and diversity is a particular challenge for national governments. Measures to achieve this might include the establishment of human rights and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. As part of the efforts to implement my report on conflict prevention, the United Nations has worked with Member States on a series of projects to strengthen the skills and capacities of national governmental officials and civil society counterparts. Progress on these fronts is of little use, however, if it is not accompanied by efforts to reduce corruption and promote good governance.

34. Efforts to bolster national prevention capacity are not always enough. The regional and subregional environment can be the difference between conflict management and conflict mismanagement. All too often, subregional conflicts spill over from one country into another. Regional organizations are often best placed to prevent conflicts in their own neighbourhoods and can use a range of conflict prevention tools. For example, the Association of South-East Asian Nations focuses on economic integration and "quiet dialogue", whereas the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe has been successful with confidence-building measures which focus on the question of minorities. The biennial high-level consultations held between the United Nations and regional organizations have discussed conflict prevention and ways to share lessons and forge more effective partnerships in this area. The United Nations is also continuing to help regional organizations to equip themselves better for this vital task.

35. At the international level, many of the recommendations in my report on conflict prevention addressed the question of capacity and resources. I

welcome the debates and supportive resolutions from both the Security Council and the General Assembly in response to the report. I look forward to hearing the further reactions of the General Assembly. Meanwhile, the recommendations that fall within my own authority are being implemented. For instance, prevention concerns are now taken into account in the United Nations development planning process at the country level. Global coordination is also under way as United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies work together to integrate a conflict prevention perspective into all their activities.

36. Meaningful conflict prevention requires vision and the concrete expression of political will, namely, resources. Vision is plentiful, but I cannot say the same about resources. It is never easy to pay in the present for something that may or may not happen in the future. Nor is it easy for developed, donor countries to pay sufficient attention to simmering problems in developing countries. Indeed, the mistake was made once before of dismissing a threat to world peace as "a quarrel in a far-away country between people of whom we know nothing". That mistake led to the deadliest and most destructive war in recorded history. From its ashes rose the United Nations, with its vision of a future that could and would be different. That vision, however, remains elusive and, on 11 September 2001, the consequences of ignoring tomorrow's problems elsewhere in favour of today's problems at home were once again made dramatically and devastatingly clear. The events of that day, and their global repercussions, will remain high on the agenda and in the memory for some time to come.

37. I hope that the right lessons will be drawn from the experience of 11 September and that the vision of an international system for effective and timely conflict prevention will become, at last, a reality. The successes of conflict prevention are famously hard to quantify. But not everything that is unquantifiable is unimportant. We neglect that lesson at our peril.

## III. Development and poverty eradication: the Millennium development goals

38. The development goals set out in the Millennium Declaration express the resolve of the world's political leaders to free their "fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty", to make the right to development "a reality for everyone" and to free "the entire human race from want". We confront a world divided between rich and poor as never before in human history. Around one sixth of humanity has achieved levels of well-being that were impossible to contemplate even a few decades back. At the same time, another one sixth of humanity struggles for daily survival, in a life-and-death battle against disease, hunger and environmental catastrophe. In between are around four billion people in developing countries who no longer live right on the cliff-edge of disaster, but who remain very far from the security, capabilities and material well-being enjoyed by the peoples of the developed world.

39. The prospects for meeting the Millennium development goals given current trends are decidedly mixed, with marked differences between and within regions. Progress in East Asia and parts of South Asia has been sufficient in recent years to give hope — if it can continue to be made — of broad success in meeting many or all of the goals. Yet progress in parts of Latin America is slow, while much of sub-Saharan Africa and large parts of Central Asia are hardly advancing at all — or even worse, are falling back dramatically.

40. For the world as a whole, **extreme income poverty** (defined by a dollar-per-day threshold) has declined from around 29 per cent of the developing world population in 1990 to 23 per cent in 1999 (see annex). That puts the developing world, as a whole, close to target for meeting the objective of halving the poverty rate by 2015, but this is largely because of significant progress in one region. The global measure obscures the vast and troubling regional variation. While extreme poverty in East Asia and the Pacific has already declined roughly by one half — from 28 per cent in 1990 to 14 per cent in 1999 — all other regions are falling far short of the target. In sub-Saharan Africa, home to around 300 million people living in absolute poverty in 1999, the poverty rate had hardly declined at all in the 10 years prior to them. Faster progress was recorded in South Asia, but was too slow to achieve the target by 2015.

41. The progress made towards the achievement of the other goals is equally varied. East Asia has been quite successful in reducing the proportion of people who **suffer** from hunger, while Africa's malnutrition rate has hardly budged. In fact, the estimated number of undernourished Africans *rose* by 27 million during

the 1990s. Almost all regions have made progress in achieving **universal primary education** but, again, the rates of improvement are much too slow in many parts of the developing world to achieve the goal for education by 2015, with sub-Saharan Africa starting from the lowest net enrolment ratios and making slow progress. Moreover, **gender inequalities** at all levels of education continue to hinder economic development and social equity. This gap is important because countries that recognize the rights of women not only acknowledge our common human dignity they also can double their capacities, benefiting from the energies and insights of the other half of their population. Fortunately, the world has been making progress in opening opportunities for women to engage in wage employment. Gender parity in political power, at least as reflected in representation in parliaments, is still, however, far from being realized. No country has reached parity and only 10 countries have reached or exceeded the 30 per cent target called for by the Economic and Social Council in 1990.

42. Most horrific of all are the statistics for **child mortality**. Millions of children continue to die unnecessarily each year for lack of health care, clean water, a safe indoor environment or adequate nutrition. While the world has committed itself to reducing child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015, the current rate of progress is on track for a reduction by only one fourth. The under-five child mortality rate varies from 4 per 1,000 live births in some countries to over 300 in others. While virtually all countries made at least some progress in reducing child mortality between 1990 and 1999, the change was barely perceptible in the staggering death rates of children in Africa (see annex), reflecting the resurgence of malaria and the direct and indirect effects of the interlocking pandemics of AIDS and tuberculosis. A similarly dreadful picture emerges for **maternal mortality**, with the two regions with the highest rates, sub-Saharan Africa and south-central Asia, making insufficient progress to meet the target in 2015.

43. For the past decade, the record of social and economic progress in **small island developing States** has been mixed, while their environmental and other vulnerabilities have persisted. These states received less official development assistance, as a proportion of their national income, but many succeeded in making up for this by diversifying their economies into tourism, banking and light industry. The 24 **land-locked States**, alas, have not fared so well. They too have suffered from a fall in official development assistance (ODA) as a percentage of their national income, and the 15 for which data are available have also experienced declines in real per capita income.

44. Although much of the developing world, especially outside East Asia, is falling short of achieving the Millennium development goals, our most urgent concerns are naturally directed towards the poorest of the poor. Hundreds of millions of impoverished people, especially in sub-Saharan Africa but also parts of Asia and Latin America, are caught in a poverty trap — where poverty feeds on itself by breeding disease, malnutrition, child labour, conflict and environmental catastrophe, which in turn breed more poverty. Some optimists may argue, from the success stories in Asia and elsewhere, that the poorest of the poor will be able to take care of themselves if they can get their own house in order. Alas, many are prevented from doing so by factors far outside their control.

45. With 13 years to go to the target date, virtually all parts of the world still have a chance to meet most or all of the goals but the key lesson of the past decade is that success will not happen by itself. There is no autopilot, no magic of the marketplace, no rising tide of the global economy that will lift all boats, guaranteeing that the goals will be reached by 2015. They will only be reached if the right national and international economic conditions are achieved, and the necessary financial resources mobilized. A much larger effort is needed from all actors, working together in a true global partnership in which all partners have mutual responsibilities and commitments and accept mutual accountability. This was recognized implicitly in the mandate for negotiations on trade agreed at the **Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization**, held at Doha in November 2001, and explicitly in the Monterrey Consensus, adopted at the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, in March 2002. Both agreements suggest that development is now higher on the agenda of developed countries than it has been in the recent past.

46. The Doha mandate laid the foundation for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations in which the concerns of developing countries and their participation in the multilateral trading system should, for the first time, be given priority. The international

community still has a long way to go in securing an open, equitable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system. The Doha mandate, if fulfilled, should allow developing countries to benefit much more from the international trading system than they have done up to now.

47. The **International Conference on Financing for Development** forged a consensus on the policies needed to mobilize domestic and international resources, and on the need to increase the quantity and quality of aid, while improving the coherence of the monetary, financial and trading systems. If they live up to the commitments given at Doha and Monterrey, donor countries will no longer be taking away with one hand what they give to developing countries with the other.

48. The Monterrey Consensus recognizes that developing countries have the primary responsibility for their own development, and that good governance and a sound, development-friendly economic strategy are paramount. It also reaffirms the need for an economic environment that is conducive to private investment and economic growth. This will require a business climate that enables national economies to attract responsible long-term capital from abroad and foster innovation, entrepreneurship and new industries, including in the area of information and communications, so that the poorest countries can diversify away from the narrow range of primary commodities that have formed the overwhelming basis of their export trade. Developing countries will also have to invest heavily — in most cases much more heavily than in the past — to meet the basic human needs of good health, adequate nutrition, schooling, access to basic amenities such as water and sanitation, gender equality and environmental sustainability. Health, education, nutrition, water and sanitation, environmental sustainability: these are not costs to be minimized in a budget or luxuries that can be delayed until an economy becomes rich. Rather, they are the indispensable investments that every society needs to make *today* in its economic future — that is, in the capacity of its children to grow up as productive members of the world economy.

49. Developing countries are taking these responsibilities very seriously — as Africa, for example, has shown with the New Partnership for Africa's Development. But even the best efforts of developing countries to break out of the cycle of poverty, ignorance, disease, violence and environmental degradation are likely to be insufficient unless they can count on the support of the international community. That is the other side of the partnership.

50. Several pledges made at Monterrey will, if fulfilled, at last begin to reverse the long decline in ODA. ODA declined for about two decades as a percentage of gross national product (GNP), reaching its lowest level ever — 0.22 per cent — in 1997 and again, shamefully, in 2001, when this corresponded to a total of US$ 51 billion. Only five countries met the 0.7 per cent target in 2001 — with one (Denmark) giving as much as 1 per cent of its GNP — while others gave as little as 0.1 per cent. The announcements made at Monterrey would lead to an increase of at least US$ 12 billion per year by 2006. This is an important step but it still falls far short of the additional US$ 50 billion needed to give developing countries a fair chance of meeting the Millennium development goals.

51. Meeting the eighth Millennium development goal (**a global partnership for development**) will involve finding new ways — based on **new science and technology** — to address the specific conditions facing the poorest of the poor. Rich and poor countries must work together to find new solutions to the health, nutritional and environmental problems that keep so many hundreds of millions locked in the poverty trap. In some cases, this will mean using existing technologies more effectively — ensuring, for instance, that the health systems of the poorest countries receive the life-saving drugs needed to fight AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other killers. There are, however, many challenges — such as the climatic and ecological conditions facing peasant farmers in Africa — for which current technologies provide no adequate solution, and new technologies derived from current scientific advances will be needed — for instance, new seeds and new farming strategies that produce hardier, more drought-resistant and higher-yielding crops, and that do so in a way that bolsters soil productivity. If crop productivity can be raised, then the harrowing deforestation of tropical regions can be slowed, since impoverished farmers will no longer have to spill over into increasingly marginal lands to compensate for the loss of soil fertility in traditional locations. Similarly, the breathtaking advances in biomedical sciences are putting new drugs and vaccines for malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS within reach.

52. The developed countries, through a wide range of channels, will have to help close the gaps in finance that now stand in the way of life-saving health care, universal education, adequate nutrition and sustainable use of ecosystems. The financing gaps are enormous when compared to the incomes of the intended beneficiaries, but very modest in relation to the incomes of the potential donors. Indeed, all indications suggest that these goals could be achieved for an outlay well within the 0.7 per cent of GNP that the high-income world is nominally committed to earmark for development assistance.

53. International efforts are under way to help make debt sustainable and avoid it becoming a drag on development. The **heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) debt initiative** has started to bring some US$ 41 billion worth of debt relief to 26 countries. But between the end of 2000 and the end of April 2002, only four more countries had reached their decision points under the initiative — which is when a country's eligibility and the amount of debt relief are determined and debt relief starts flowing. Moreover, by end-April 2002, only five countries had moved on to the completion point, which is when the remainder of the pledged relief is delivered unconditionally and irrevocably. Additional measures are needed so that countries qualify for the full amount of debt relief as expeditiously as possible. Moreover, the recent slowdown in the world economy and the low commodity prices have increased the amount of debt relief that is required to reach sustainable debt levels. Additional flexibility is necessary to take these factors into account and to reduce debt to sustainable levels. HIPC is already threatened by the low level of funding of the HIPC Trust Fund and further efforts by the international community are needed to mobilize the resources necessary to implement the initiative fully.

54. In the short term, however, the prospect of making progress towards achieving the Millennium development goals has suffered, for most developing countries, from the largest and most abrupt setback to the world economy in at least a decade, and is further blighted by forecasts that the recovery will be slow, with the developing countries lagging behind.

55. The slow growth raises domestic pressures for increased protectionism, which could make matters even worse. It is vital that the political will manifested at Doha is not allowed to dissipate. Unfortunately, the signals given by some developed countries in 2002 are not encouraging. The Doha development agenda must not be derailed by the adoption of protectionist measures, whether they be barriers to imports or subsidies to domestic producers. The developed countries must live up to the market principles about which they so eloquently preach to the poor. If they continue to maintain barriers against such products as textiles and apparel from low-income countries — denying these countries the chance to export new competitive manufactures and services — and if they continue to spend around US$ 1 billion per day on agricultural subsidies — thereby pricing poor countries' agricultural exports out of world markets, while leaving less of their own taxpayers' money available for development assistance — then the poor will remain imprisoned in their poverty, and hopes of achieving the Millennium development goals will be dashed.

56. I have initiated, within the United Nations system, a Millennium campaign, which aims to place the goals in the forefront of public consciousness throughout the world and to ensure that they are the focus of global *action*. Within that campaign, the Millennium Project will draw upon a global network of expertise, from both within and outside the United Nations system, to help identify the strategies that can best ensure success. It is my fervent hope that this exercise will spur all of us on to greater effort and creativity in the vital task of ensuring that economic progress benefits the poor as well as the rich. The present report is only a first step.

## Fighting disease to meet the Millennium development goals

57. Infectious diseases continue to reverse development gains throughout the world, reducing life expectancy and cutting productivity and income. In adopting the Millennium Declaration, 189 Heads of State resolved to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases by 2015. One year later, Member States reaffirmed their commitment to fight HIV/AIDS by unanimously endorsing, at the twenty-sixth special session of the General Assembly held in June 2001, the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex). The boldness and scope of the Declaration reflect both global recognition of the pervasive, destructive impact of AIDS and the belief

that AIDS can be reversed through a combination of strengthened national responses and intensified global action.

58. By December 2001, 40 million people throughout the world were living with HIV, and another 20 million had died from AIDS. While a few countries have had some success in limiting and even reversing their national epidemics, the global picture remains daunting. In 2001, 5 million people were newly infected and 3 million died of the disease. Sub-Saharan Africa continues to be the region most affected by the epidemic, with 28 million people living with HIV and accounting for close to 80 per cent of AIDS deaths and most new HIV infections in 2001. The situation is critical also in the Caribbean, which has the second highest HIV adult prevalence rate; Asia and the Pacific, where dangerous localized epidemics threaten to spread widely in some of the world's most populous countries; and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the regions in which the epidemic is currently growing at the fastest rate. Despite the continuing rapid spread of the epidemic, HIV prevention programmes reach fewer than 20 per cent of those at high risk of infection, and only a small fraction of those who need them have access to treatments to attack HIV, prevent opportunistic illnesses or alleviate pain.

59. **Prevention works**. As evidence, I need only draw your attention to the fact that HIV prevalence rates have declined in Uganda and Thailand for some years, thanks to comprehensive prevention efforts that include political leadership, the reduction of stigma and discrimination and a focus on the young. In Cambodia, a large-scale education and prevention programme which includes promotion of condom use and steps to counter stigma and reduce vulnerability, has led to a significant decline in HIV infection in adults.

60. Wherever HIV transmission has been reduced, the most **spectacular reductions have occurred among young people**. An estimated 6,000 new HIV infections — almost one half of the total — occur each day among young people aged 15 to 24. HIV prevention for young people is an important priority in many national AIDS strategies, but most countries appear to lack clear, time-bound targets for young people. Many countries have expanded general sex education and life skills education in schools, and have revised curricula and strengthened teacher training. Others have invested in peer education and strengthening the role of the family. Too few young people obtain the HIV prevention services they need to reduce their risk of infection. According to the United Nations Children's Fund, in some sub-Saharan African countries nearly three out of four young women aged 15 to 19 years are unaware of how to prevent HIV transmission. While prevalence rates escalate in Central Asia, 10 per cent or fewer adolescents aged 15 to 19 years have ever heard of AIDS.

61. An especially important form of prevention focuses on the 800,000 infections transmitted annually from **mothers to their newborn infants**. We must see this as an ethical imperative. Furthermore, it is technically possible. Many Governments currently support small-scale projects providing care, support and treatment services to HIV-positive women, including preventive antiretroviral treatment. In order to come close to addressing the needs of the 2.5 million pregnant women each year who are HIV-positive, this coverage needs to be greatly expanded, voluntary counselling and testing services — the critical entry point to such programmes — have to be strengthened, and safe infant-feeding by HIV-infected mothers must become a reality.

62. A decisive contribution can also be made by **new technologies**. A safe and effective preventive AIDS vaccine, accessible to all, is the best hope for ending the AIDS epidemic, but even if current research programmes were speeded up, a vaccine would not be available on a large scale before the end of the decade. Research has made steady progress, but the peculiarities of the AIDS virus make finding a vaccine a complex, expensive and drawn-out process. Work has already begun on how to implement vaccination programmes in order to reduce delay in making a useable vaccine widely available once it exists. Microbicides are another potential prevention technology that could change the landscape of HIV/AIDS prevention. Further research into microbicides, intended to prevent infection with HIV and other bacterial and viral sexually transmitted infections, is proceeding. More investment is needed to make them acceptable, effective and affordable.

63. **Expanding access to care and treatment**. All effective HIV/AIDS responses must include a mix of prevention, care and treatment. They are inextricably linked. Marked progress has been made in the availability of antiretroviral and other essential drugs. This has been achieved through intense treatment advocacy, generic competition and a wider

commitment to differential pricing by the pharmaceutical industry. The vast majority of people affected by HIV/AIDS in poor countries are, however, still deprived of such medicines — only 230,000 people living with HIV in developing countries, of the 6 million who qualify, have such access (half of them in Brazil). The reduction of mortality and morbidity owing to the increased availability of antiretrovirals is particularly notable in Brazil, and will soon be apparent in other countries in Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia which have committed themselves to providing these drugs. Significantly reduced prices for medicines make access to treatment a reasonable expectation in poor countries, but to make this a reality, additional resources — far beyond current flows — are still needed and health-system capacity needs to be strengthened.

64. **Addressing stigma and discrimination.** Widespread stigma and discrimination remain major obstacles to turning back the HIV/AIDS epidemic, despite the existence of national laws promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms. Mounting evidence shows that protection of people's rights is critical to an effective long-term response to the epidemic. Providing information, education and health care, as well as protection against discrimination and violence, is essential if vulnerability is to be reduced. This has been central to effective AIDS response in Uganda.

65. The care of **children orphaned by HIV/AIDS** must have a high priority. Their numbers are rapidly increasing, most dramatically in Africa. Not only are they at additional risk of malnutrition, illness, abuse, child labour and sexual exploitation, but they are also too often likely to experience discrimination. Many are even denied schooling.

66. **Supporting effective prevention and treatment measures for malaria and tuberculosis.** Malaria has long been recognized as a potentially fatal disease, but access to preventive and palliative treatments is still expanding much too slowly. The Roll Back Malaria initiative, established in 1998 by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Bank, identifies four main interventions to reduce the burden of malaria in Africa: insecticide-treated nets; prompt access to effective treatments in or near the home; provision of anti-malarial drugs to symptom-free pregnant women in high transmission areas; and improved forecasting and prevention so as to enhance the speed and effectiveness of the response to epidemics. Governments, in collaboration with the private sector and the donor community, must strengthen national capacities to deliver these measures.

67. Control of Tuberculosis has made significant progress since the adoption of the Millennium Declaration. Expansion of the directly observed treatment short course (DOTS) strategy came into use in 148 countries. A strategic framework to decrease the burden of tuberculosis and HIV has been published and joint strategies for the control of HIV and tuberculosis are being tested. In 2001, the first Stop TB Partners' Forum, held in Washington, D.C., resulted in the Washington Declaration to Stop Tuberculosis and the launch of the Global Plan to Stop TB. The Global Tuberculosis Drug Facility, commencing in 2001, is now ensuring supplies of tuberculosis drugs in qualifying countries worldwide, in order to provide treatment for up to 11.6 million patients over the next five years.

68. **Mobilizing the global response.** The **advocacy campaign** of the past few years, raising awareness and providing information, has unleashed powerful political and social forces in response to the AIDS epidemic. Increasingly, presidents and prime ministers have demonstrated their personal commitment to the fight against AIDS, often leading the growing numbers of national AIDS councils coordinating and boosting national responses. International groups as diverse as the African Union (formerly, the Organization of African Unity), the Group of Eight leading industrialized countries, the World Social Forum and the World Economic Forum are recognizing the need to counter AIDS as fundamental to development, progress and security.

69. Increased political commitment has led to vastly **greater resources**, within national budgets, by the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS into debt relief, and through bilateral and multilateral assistance. This amounts to about US$ 3 billion in 2002 — nearly twice the amount spent on AIDS in developing countries two years ago, but far short of estimated needs of about US$ 10 billion annually by 2005. A concerted, global effort must be made to bridge the US$ 7 billion gap.

70. Most affected countries have begun to increase their domestic investment in HIV/AIDS programmes. At the special summit meeting on HIV/AIDS, convened by the Organization of African Unity at

Abuja in April 2001, African Governments pledged to strengthen their response to AIDS and other diseases by allocating at least 15 per cent of their national spending to health. This would be a significant increase in spending. The Governments of Botswana, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda and South Africa have all recently announced major increases in budgetary allocations for HIV/AIDS.

71. Donor funding — currently two thirds of HIV/AIDS spending — has increased sixfold since 1998. Despite this positive step towards addressing the global funding gap and the potential of the newly established Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the mobilization of additional resources remains a key challenge.

72. Broad-based **mobilization of the United Nations system** has intensified in the process of helping countries implement the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS. Co-sponsors of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) — the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Labour Organization — have all scaled up and prioritized HIV/AIDS programmes and significantly increased their resources to support the response to HIV/AIDS. Even before the special session of the General Assembly on the subject, the United Nations system had drawn up a global strategy and a United Nations system strategic plan for HIV/AIDS covering the activities of 29 United Nations organizations and agencies. Rapid implementation of the plan, guided by the Declaration of Commitment, is under way with the support of the UNAIDS secretariat, a broker of policy, technical assistance and strategic information.

73. The depth and impact of the AIDS epidemic highlight the need for a **broad-based, community-wide approach**. In responding to AIDS, we should therefore be committed to uniting Governments, faith-based, cultural and community groups, employers, trade unions, non-governmental organizations and the business sector for concerted action. The best results are seen in countries that have adopted a multisectoral approach, across the whole of government, built on partnerships. People living with HIV/AIDS are one of the greatest potential resources in national and global responses to the epidemic.

74. **The way forward.** It is most important that everyone understand that achieving the Millennium development goal of halting and reversing AIDS will require continuing bold and innovative action on a number of fronts, including:

(a) **Establishing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS as a framework for action and accountability** based on time-bound, measurable targets to guide the response at all levels;

(b) **Scaling up national responses**, focusing expanded human and financial resources on what we know works, moving from a project-based to a programme-based approach that involves multisectoral partnerships;

(c) **Promoting human rights and reducing stigma and discrimination** through enforceable measures;

(d) **Focusing on the young** during all stages of the epidemic;

(e) **Raising the resources necessary to get the job done**, and to scale up prevention, care, support and treatment initiatives as capacity expands. Without a much greater mobilization of resources, the way forward will be nothing but a dead end.

## IV. Protecting our common environment

75. Ten years after the convening of the first Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, the state of the world's environment remains fragile. Achievement of the seventh Millennium development goal, that of ensuring environmental sustainability, is, if anything, receding rather than getting closer.

76. Globally, we are improving our record at protecting biodiversity, complying with chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) consumption agreements (as in the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer) and using energy more efficiently. Yet, we have also allowed a global net loss in forestry, seen little change in reducing indoor air pollution (caused by using solid fuels for heating and cooking) in developing countries, and have failed to bring into

force the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.[7]

77. Many regions of the world, including fast-growing East Asia, stand at risk of environmental crisis in the years ahead. Several regions face the prospect of water shortages, as underground aquifers are depleted and the process of diverting rivers for irrigation, power and drinking water reaches ecological limits. Soil nutrient depletion threatens many impoverished rural livelihoods, especially in Africa and parts of Asia. Tropical deforestation continued at a rapid rate in the 1990s, even after the world began to appreciate the vital ecosystem functions performed by tropical forests. Latin America, in particular, has failed to stop high levels of deforestation, which degrades ecosystems irreversibly. And of course the whole world bears the enormous risks from long-term climate change, induced mainly by the reliance on fossil fuels, although the consequences may well end up being much worse in the poor regions, which contributed least to the problem.

78. Since the late nineteenth century, the temperature of the Earth's surface has increased by about 1 degree Fahrenheit. Deforestation, increased dependence on fossil fuels for transport, and the expansion of industrial production and mining have all contributed to the rise in emissions of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, increasing the planet's propensity to trap heat. The major tool that the international community has to combat further climate change is the **Kyoto Protocol**. Japan and the European Union have recently ratified the Protocol, but many countries that contributed significantly to past pollution levels have yet to do so.

79. Both industrialized and developing countries can cooperate to reduce emissions globally through, among other measures, environmentally sound technology transfers, emissions trading and ending subsidies and tax incentives for fossil fuels. Developed countries also need to assist those developing countries that are most vulnerable to climate change to adapt their economies. More efforts are needed to educate the public on environmental issues, to gather better data on climate change and to absorb carbon, for example, by planting trees.

80. Member States still need to take action to fulfil the commitments that they made at Rio de Janeiro 10 years ago. In 2002, as we approach the **World Summit on Sustainable Development**, I have been urging Member States to assign priority to five key areas: **water and sanitation; energy; health; agriculture; and biodiversity**. Water management strategies must reduce leakage and waste, in particular in agriculture, to achieve "more crop per drop"; energy must be used more efficiently and a higher proportion of it drawn from renewable sources; access to safe drinking water, sanitation and affordable, clean energy must be expanded to reach the billions who are now suffering without them; health risks must be reduced through improved sanitation methods, immunization and the safe disposal of toxic waste; agricultural practices must be reformed to end land degradation and increase productivity; and biodiversity must be preserved through a much more rigorously selective exploitation of natural resources, combined with the provision of alternative solutions for communities whose current livelihoods depend on unsustainable practices.

81. If we add, as we must, the resources that making progress will require, committed action on these five priorities will offer all human beings the opportunity to rehabilitate our precious Earth and to live in sustainable prosperity — not just in our lifetimes, but in our children's, too.

## V. Human rights, democracy and good governance

82. There have been advances and setbacks in the global protection of human rights over the past two years. Achievements include holding perpetrators of egregious human rights abuses accountable, including two former heads of State. Progress in the protection of human rights, however, has been compromised by violations of the rights of refugees and internally displaced persons, by a series of horrendous terrorist attacks, and by the spread of discriminatory laws and practices.

83. An important achievement in the past year has been the entry into force of the Statute of the **International Criminal Court** on 1 July 2002. It is the first permanent court capable of investigating and bringing to justice individuals who commit genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Although the jurisdiction of the Court is not retroactive, the establishment of the Court provides a permanent forum

for accountability for the gravest human rights abuses that occur after 1 July 2002.

84. The Court will only exercise jurisdiction when national courts are unable or unwilling to do so. The Court neither removes the responsibility of States for holding human rights abusers accountable, nor does it undermine their ability to do so. What it does do is provide international recourse when States fail to prosecute and punish war crimes and crimes against humanity. As at July 2002, 75 Member States have ratified the Rome Statute but 6 significant countries with a combined population of 3 billion have neither signed nor ratified it. It is important that they do so as early as possible, since the universality of the Court is critical to its long-term effectiveness. The recent debate about the jurisdiction of the Court in hypothetical cases involving the personnel of non-parties to the Statute employed in peacekeeping operations established or organized by the United Nations appeared for a moment to confront the Security Council with a stark choice between international accountability and the viability of peacekeeping operations. In the end, a solution was found which preserves both, and which has helped to clarify the complementarity of the Court with national courts. The underlying clash of principles remains unresolved, however, and may well resurface in the future.

85. Despite the controversy surrounding the **World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance**, held at Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001, progress was made in advancing rights in the following areas: the administration of justice; national human rights institutions; education and awareness-raising; and establishment of policies and practices in the fields of employment, health and the environment. In order to build on the progress made at the Conference, States need to implement the measures of prevention, education and protection that they committed themselves to at Durban. In this context, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[8] is a powerful instrument for ending racism and intolerance, and universal adherence to and full implementation of that Convention is crucial.

86. Efforts to strengthen democracy should be linked to human rights and good governance. For democracy to function effectively, the outcome of free and fair elections must be accepted and respected by all parties, and the winners must respect and protect the rights of the losers. An independent judiciary and a free press help to ensure these democratic processes. There is no country that could not improve on its democratic processes by increasing and broadening participation, ensuring transparent political processes and eliminating discrimination. Despite the progress made in many regions over the past decade, we are now witnessing reversals to some of those democratic gains and, in many parts of the world, economic crisis is putting democracy to the test.

87. Good governance also underpins successful democracies, and fighting corruption is a precondition for good governance. Corruption undermines public trust, and hinders political, economic and sustainable development. The Ad Hoc Committee on the negotiation of a Convention against Corruption is expected to complete its negotiations by the end of 2003. I wish to stress the importance of finalizing a draft convention that will strengthen the international legal framework to combat corruption.

88. An important step was taken on 22 December 2000 towards fulfilment of the pledge given in the Millennium Declaration to "combat all forms of violence against women and to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women". On that date, an Optional Protocol to the Convention[9] entered into force, which: (a) gives individual women, in States that have ratified the protocol, access to justice at the international level; (b) helps States to meet their commitments under the Convention by encouraging changes in national law and procedures; and (c) allows the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to initiate inquiry procedures for situations of grave or systematic violations of women's rights.

89. In the past year, the need to protect national security in the face of terrorism has posed a substantial challenge to Member States. There is evidence that individuals have been tortured, ill-treated and deported, and that asylum-seekers have been sent back to their countries of origin without sufficient effort being made to determine whether they are in fact bona fide refugees with a well-founded fear of persecution. Security must not come at the expense of human rights, and neither individuals nor groups should have to endure discriminatory treatment based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin. In fact, it is by

promoting greater respect for human rights, along with democracy and social justice, that we will contribute to the prevention of terror.

## VI. Protecting the vulnerable

90. While there have been some improvements in protecting civilians in complex emergencies, persistent instability and conflict continue to displace civilians all over the world. Children, moreover, remain particularly vulnerable to conflict situations, recruitment as soldiers and a range of other failures of protection.

91. Protracted fighting, lack of a sustained political settlement and ongoing instability have forcibly **displaced over 20 million people worldwide**, with over 5 million refugees or internally displaced people in Africa alone. Yet in 2001 there were no major refugee emergencies on a scale comparable to the 1990s, and around 700,000 refugees and internally displaced persons returned home in Eastern Africa, South-Eastern Europe, Central Asia and South Asia. Positive developments in Afghanistan, East Timor and Sierra Leone enabled many to return to their homes in these countries and should lead to further returns in the future.

92. Member States have pledged, and have been encouraged by the Security Council, to facilitate safe and unimpeded humanitarian access to vulnerable populations. This remains a major challenge, although there are some successes. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, for example, the United Nations has separated more than 1,000 former combatants and their families from the larger civilian refugee population and transferred them to a new location. These efforts are essential to preserving the civilian nature of refugee camps, and to ensuring the safety and security of refugees and surrounding host populations.

93. More progress is needed on burden-sharing. The costs associated with hosting large numbers of asylum-seekers remain onerous, in particular in the countries of first asylum in the developing world. These costs go considerably beyond the economic burden of offering asylum to include security concerns, inter-State tensions, irregular migration, social and political unrest and environmental damage. I urge Member States to assist countries of first asylum through increased responsibility-sharing arrangements, strengthened protection partnerships with civil society, the integration of refugee issues into national and regional development agendas and the promotion of resettlement.

94. The rapid growth in the number of **older people** worldwide has created an unprecedented global demographic revolution. The proportion of the world's population aged 60 years and over is increasing more rapidly than in any previous era. In 1950, there were about 200 million people aged 60 years and over throughout the world. There are now about 629 million and, by 2025, the number is expected to reach 2 billion.

95. This trend is particularly significant because in complex emergencies, while young men account for the largest numbers of combatants, the civilians most affected by conflict — including nearly 80 per cent of all internally displaced persons and refugees around the world — are women, children and elderly people. Thus, a large number of women have to meet the needs of both children and ageing relatives without the help of a male partner.

96. The problems and special needs of older people, who need extensive care, access to essential health and human services, adequate housing and personal safety, often fall on women who are heads of households and who are themselves vulnerable and exposed to violence. It is important to provide special assistance to communities for the care of older persons, but equally important to recognize the contributions that such persons make in times of instability, and to make full use of their capabilities and talents. Older refugees, for instance, have taken the lead in returning to countries as far apart as Croatia and Liberia — and once back home they are often able to contribute to peace and reconciliation.

97. The vulnerability of children in situations of conflict is clear, but we all have a duty to ensure the safety, welfare and rights of children in all contexts. The **special session of the General Assembly on children** reinforced the international community's commitment to children, and pledges were made to develop strategies to make their lives healthier, provide them with quality education, protect them against abuse, exploitation and violence, and combat the devastating effect on them of HIV/AIDS.

98. International law regarding children has also been strengthened. The 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (the

Ottawa mine ban treaty), the 1999 International Labour Organization Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, and the 1999 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, have all entered into force. Enough countries signed and ratified the two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child[10] — one on the involvement of children in armed conflict, the other on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography[11] — to allow their entry into force early in 2002. In addition, Somalia signed the Convention during the special session of the Assembly. Only one Member State has yet to make this legal commitment to children.

99. It is essential that States take the legal and administrative measures to protect and promote the rights enshrined in the treaties they have signed, and to report on progress made. In both developed and developing countries, parliaments should provide the resources that realizing children's rights requires. Strategies to protect children and promote their welfare should be put in place. There can be no issue more important.

## VII. Meeting the special needs of Africa

100. Africa continues to suffer from widespread poverty, with about half the continent's population living below the poverty line. The most important steps in the past year to meet the special needs of Africa have been the **New Partnership for Africa's Development** and the establishment of the **African Union**.

101. They are distinct but complementary responses to the challenge of developing comprehensive policy and institutional frameworks for the continent. The African Union plans to establish a pan-African parliament, a central bank, a court of justice and a single currency. It will have the right to intervene in cases of genocide and extreme human rights abuses, and to conduct a peer review of a country's record. The fundamental commitment in the New Partnership is to good governance in the economic, political and social arenas in order to reduce poverty and increase sustainable growth. Its founders are working within the framework of the African Union to organize the implementation of these commitments through a network of partnerships: within Africa, with highly industrialized countries, with multilateral organizations such as the United Nations, and with civil society. While there is much work to be done to make the plan a reality, it is critical that the international community act on this opportunity to help Africa achieve faster and more sustainable development, more democracy, increased transparency and sustainable peace for the region.

102. Both the opportunities and the challenges are considerable. The opportunities start with Africa's human and natural resources, hard-won steps towards the consolidation of democracy and, most important, the commitment to self-reliance that is reflected in the New Partnership. Nonetheless, the challenges remain daunting. Although it may seem encouraging that in the past year a majority of African countries exceeded 4 per cent growth rates, only 15 of 53 were above 5 per cent, and only one seems to have reached the 7 per cent that Africa as a whole will need to achieve *and sustain for the next 13 years* if it is to attain the Millennium development goal of halving extreme poverty by 2015. Trade is still heavily dependent on primary commodities. Progress in this area requires the removal of the trade restrictions in developed countries that hold back African economies. Global investment in Africa is also critical — and would benefit the global economy as well as Africa.

103. Another major challenge has been the **HIV/AIDS pandemic**. By 2001, more than 28 million people in Africa were living with HIV/AIDS and more than 18 million people had died of it. HIV/AIDS has ravaged demographic structures, placed increased demands on public health services and facilities, and forced down labour productivity, capital accumulation, and the supply of skilled and educated workers.

104. Further, conflict and insecurity persist in a number of African countries. Whether international or civil, war undermines the protection of human rights and limits development. **Peace-building** can repair some of this damage, provided that it is designed to be the beginning of an extensive process to restore people to their homes, re-energize economies and rebuild institutions in preparation for sustainable peace. Mozambique has shown the world how much can be achieved when national will and international assistance converge, and when people trust in, and work together for, peace. Helped by the United Nations, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Sierra Leone are following a similar path. Progress towards peace has been made in Angola and the beginnings of such progress are evident in the Democratic Republic of the

Congo. War, we have learnt at great cost, is the greatest enemy of development. Governments must work with civil society to ensure that conflicts in Africa are not just managed, but thoroughly resolved.

105. The New Partnership for Africa's Development thus has genuine challenges to overcome. Peace and security, democracy and political governance, economic and corporate governance are its stated central initiatives. Its strategies are not new; they focus on people-centred development, managing market-oriented economies, ensuring freedom and democracy and promoting peace and stability. What is new is that Africa is defining the goals, the strategies and the terms of the partnerships needed to reach these goals.

106. For the developed world, the key challenge is to show that it can provide the resources that need to come from outside Africa. At their **summit meeting held at Kananaskis**, Canada, on 26 and 27 June 2002, the Group of Eight leading industrialized countries committed themselves to a "new deal" to help lift African countries out of poverty. The Group's action plan for Africa pledges financial and technical help that could be equivalent to US$ 6 billion in ODA for those African countries that fully adopt the standards of good governance set forth in the New Partnership. The plan also promises assistance in conflict resolution, in the promotion of trade, investment and sustainable development and in halting the flow of illegal arms, and support for an African peacekeeping force.

107. **The greatest challenges must be overcome in Africa by Africans.** African leaders plan to eradicate poverty, follow a path of sustainable growth and stop the marginalization of Africa in the development process by means of a number of initiatives. They have made strong commitments to instituting good financial governance for financial markets and the private sector; providing education, training and services, especially to fight HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases; building infrastructure; and developing agriculture and manufacturing for domestic and international markets. In the peace and security arena, they are promoting initiatives dedicated to ensuring the rule of law, human rights standards and democracy; strengthening mechanisms for conflict prevention both regionally and in the continent as a whole; and promoting the role of women in social and economic development by facilitating their access to education and credit and their right to political participation.

108. It is essential that African leaders follow up on the commitments they have made to the people of Africa, and genuinely improve governance and transparency in all sectors. It is equally important that the international community follows up on its commitments on debt relief, opening markets and increasing investment and aid. Only when all partners involved move beyond these pledges and take action will all of Africa's people be able to look forward to a future that is economically sound, environmentally sustainable, and peaceful.

## VIII. Strengthening the United Nations

109. The United Nations was created to provide predictability and order in a world in constant flux. The price that the Organization must pay for continued relevance and survival is continual change, adaptation and learning. Today's global environment is vastly more challenging, complex and demanding than the world of 1945. If every challenge is an opportunity, then the opportunities for the United Nations to rededicate itself to serving the peoples of the world and to reshape itself for the better service of Member States are almost endless.

110. The depth of the change that has taken place in the United Nations, in particular since the end of the cold war, is often underestimated. The innovations endorsed by the General Assembly in response to the recommendations contained in my 1997 report on renewing the United Nations (A/51/950 and Add.1-7) and in the Brahimi report, have enabled the Organization to act with greater unity of purpose, coherence of efforts and agility. In recent years, the United Nations has demonstrated its capacity to adapt to rapid fluctuations in the world, coping successfully with serious challenges in Kosovo, Sierra Leone, East Timor and Afghanistan, and responding to the demand for new forms of international security in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001. It has also tackled resolutely the challenge of development in the era of globalization, establishing the Millennium development goals as the common development agenda for the next 15 years, giving powerful impetus to the fight against the AIDS pandemic and generating new partnerships in support of United Nations causes. Coordination among humanitarian and development agencies has improved significantly and the Organization is better prepared than before to design

and implement comprehensive strategies in countries emerging from conflict. These achievements have taken place in a context of diminishing real resources for the regular budget. The reform in the scales of assessment for the regular and peacekeeping budgets, concluded at the end of 2000, should at least restore the necessary predictability in funding flows.

111. There is still much room for improvement. We must ensure that the programme of work of the Organization reflects the priorities dictated by the Millennium Declaration and that the best management and human resource practices are applied throughout the Organization. This is why I intend to submit to the General Assembly this northern autumn a report that will propose further programmatic, institutional and process improvements, so that we can translate the ambitious template of the Declaration into an achievable agenda of action.

112. While my report will focus essentially on the work of the Secretariat and the way it serves the intergovernmental organs of the Organization, it is evident that reform must also take place within the latter. No reform of the United Nations would be complete without the long awaited enlargement of the Security Council. Moreover, efforts to revitalize the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council must continue, if the Organization is to assume in full the responsibilities given to it by the Charter.

## IX. Conclusions

113. The record of the international community in the first two years of implementing the Millennium Declaration is, at best, mixed. Some Millennium goals have benefited from the hard decisions and courageous reforms that are needed. Others have not. In the remaining 13 years, progress must be made on a much broader front. Otherwise, the ringing words of the Declaration will serve only as grim reminders of human needs neglected and promises unmet.

114. The way forward is not a mystery. The Millennium Declaration charted a route that was adopted by all 189 Member States. The successes described in the present report show that their vision was not focused on horizons too remote for us to reach. Much of the progress has been made by relying on strategies that combine the energies of Member States, international institutions and agencies, including those in the United Nations, with those of others, notably the private sector, non-governmental organizations, philanthropic foundations, academic and cultural institutions and other parts of civil society. A coordinated strategy, with the will and resources to apply it, can make the difference between progress and retreat. The poor, the vulnerable, those trampled by conflict or suffering under tyranny and discrimination — all are waiting for us to act.

*Notes*

[1] General Assembly resolution 54/109, annex.

[2] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annexes II and III, and General Assembly resolution 55/255, annex.

[4] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 18: 1993 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.IX.1), appendix II.

[5] See General Assembly resolution 50/245.

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/47/27), appendix I.

[7] FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3.

[8] General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[9] General Assembly resolution 54/4, annex.

[10] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

[11] General Assembly resolution 54/263, annexes I and II, respectively.

# Annex

## Millennium development goals

1. Consultations between the various organizations of the United Nations system and other organizations were held to identify the indicators that would adequately measure progress towards the developmental goals of the Millennium Declaration, that is, the Millennium development goals. The indicators highlighted in the present annex reflect the current state of professional expert opinion on what could be reliably measured and the state of the information available. The annex focuses on global and regional numbers in order to give an overview of global progress and regional disparities in the progress made towards achievement of the goals.

2. While the indicators and data presented are the best that are currently available, it is important to note that some of the indicators will require revision as the quality of information improves. In particular, "n.a." (not available) indicates that, at present, data are available for too few countries to calculate world or regional averages. These indicators are, however, valuable measures for the targets that have been specified and efforts will be made to find reliable information for them. The data reflected here are derived from a report of the inter-agency expert group on Millennium development goal indicators, dated 31 May 2002, which will be made available at the web site http://millenniumindicators.un.org.

3. The following agencies, funds, programmes and organizations contributed to the data and analysis of the Millennium development goals: Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Labour Organization, International Monetary Fund, International Telecommunication Union, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, United Nations Population Fund, World Bank, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and International Parliamentary Union. The Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia were also involved in the process.

## Millennium development goals: targets and indicators

| Goals and targets | Indicators | 1990 | 2000 [a,b] | Unit of measure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Target 1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day** | 1. Proportion of population below $1 parity purchasing power (PPP) per day | | | Percentage |
| | All low-income and middle-income countries | 29 | *23* | (Most recent available figures are from 1999.) |
| | East Asia and the Pacific | 28 | *14* | |
| | Europe and Central Asia | 2 | 4 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 17 | 15 | |
| | Middle East and North Africa | 2 | 2 | |
| | South Asia | 44 | 37 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 48 | 47 | |
| | 2. Poverty gap ratio[c] | | | Percentage ($1.08 poverty line. Earliest available figures are for 1987 and most recent available figures are for 1998.) |
| | World | 8.6 | 6.9 | |
| | World (excluding China) | 9.1 | 7.6 | |
| | East Asia | 6.8 | 4 | |
| | East Asia (excluding China) | 5.6 | 2 | |
| | Eastern Europe and Central Asia | 0.1 | 0.9 | |
| | Latin America and Caribbean | 5.2 | 4 | |
| | Middle East and North Africa | 1 | 0.4 | |
| | South Asia | 13 | 10.4 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 20 | 18.1 | |
| | 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption[d] | | | Percentage (Earliest available figures are for 1988 and most recent available are for 1993.) |
| | World | 2.3 | 2 | |
| **Target 2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger** | 4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age | | | Percentage |
| | Developing regions | 32 | 28 | |
| | Africa | 28 | 27 | |
| | Northern Africa | 10 | 10 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 32 | 30 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 11 | 8 | |
| | Asia | 37 | 31 | |
| | Eastern Asia | 19 | 10 | |
| | South-central Asia | 55 | 48 | |
| | South-eastern Asia | 38 | 28 | |
| | Western Asia | 14 | 19 | |

| Goals and targets | Indicators | 1990 | 2000 [a,b] | Unit of measure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption | | | Percentage (Earliest available figures are for 1990-1992 and most recent available figures are for 1997-1999.) |
| | Developing regions | 20 | 17 | |
| | Africa | 29 | 28 | |
| | Northern Africa | 4 | 4 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 35 | 34 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 13 | 11 | |
| | Asia | 19 | 16 | |
| | Eastern Asia | 16 | 10 | |
| | South-central Asia | 25 | 23 | |
| | South-eastern Asia | 17 | 13 | |
| | Western Asia | 6 | 7 | |
| **Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education** | | | | |
| **Target 3.** Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling | 6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education | | | Percentage (Most recent available figures are for 1998.) |
| | World | 80 | 84 | |
| | Developing countries | 78 | 82 | |
| | Countries in transition | 91 | 96 | |
| | Developed countries | 97 | 98 | |
| | Arab States and North Africa | 74 | 76 | |
| | Central and Western Africa | 50 | 57 | |
| | Southern and Eastern Africa | 59 | 63 | |
| | Latin America | 85 | 94 | |
| | Caribbean | 62 | 80 | |
| | East Asia | 96 | 97 | |
| | Central Asia | 88 | 92 | |
| | South and West Asia | 67 | 74 | |
| | Pacific | 99 | 96 | |
| | Central and Eastern Europe | 85 | 93 | |
| | Northern America and Western Europe | 97 | 97 | |
| | 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 | n.a. | n.a. | |

| Goals and targets | Indicators | 1990 | 2000 [a,b] | Unit of measure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 8. Literacy rate of those aged 15 to 24 years | | | |
| | World | 84 | 86 | Percentage, total |
| | | 88 | 90 | Percentage, male |
| | | 79 | 83 | Percentage, female |
| | Developing countries | 81 | 84 | Percentage, total |
| | Least developed countries | 57 | 65 | Percentage, total |
| | Eastern Asia and Oceania | 95 | 97 | Percentage, total |
| | Southern Asia | 61 | 68 | Percentage, total |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 68 | 77 | Percentage, total |
| | Arab States | 69 | 79 | Percentage, total |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 92 | 94 | Percentage, total |
| [illegible] | | | | |
| **Target 4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015** | 9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education | | | |
| | **Primary education** | | | |
| | Developing regions | 0.83 | 0.87 | (Most recent available figures are for 1998.) |
| | Developed regions | 0.95 | 0.96 | |
| | Northern Africa | 0.79 | 0.86 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 0.82 | 0.85 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 0.95 | 0.95 | |
| | Eastern Asia | 0.86 | 0.92 | |
| | South-central Asia | 0.71 | 0.79 | |
| | South-eastern Asia | 0.94 | 0.91 | |
| | Western Asia | 0.82 | 0.84 | |
| | Oceania | 0.94 | 0.93 | |
| | **Secondary education** | | | |
| | Developing regions | 0.72 | 0.82 | |
| | Developed regions | 0.98 | 0.99[e] | |
| | Northern Africa | 0.76 | 0.90 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 0.75 | 0.82 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 1.06 | 1.06 | |
| | Eastern Asia | 0.73 | 0.82 | |
| | South-central Asia | 0.59 | 0.68 | |
| | South-eastern Asia | 0.87 | 0.93 | |
| | Western Asia | 0.69 | 0.74 | |
| | Oceania | 1.00 | 0.94 | |

| Goals and targets | Indicators | 1990 | 2000 [a,b] | Unit of measure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Tertiary education** | | | |
| | Developing regions | 0.66 | 0.75 | |
| | Developed regions | 1.05 | 1.12 | |
| | Northern Africa | 0.52 | 0.72 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 0.47 | 0.63 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 0.94 | 1.02 | |
| | Eastern Asia | 0.49 | 0.51 | |
| | South-central Asia | 0.54 | 0.58 | |
| | South-eastern Asia | 0.82 | 1.11 | |
| | Western Asia | 0.66 | 1.10 | |
| | Oceania | 0.82 | 0.63 | |
| | 10. Ratio of literate females to males, 15 to 24 years old | | | |
| | World | 0.90 | 0.93 | Ratio of female to male literacy rates |
| | 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector | | | Percentage |
| | World | 38 | 46 | |
| | Developed economies | 45 | 46 | |
| | Economies in transition | 46 | 49 | |
| | Asia and the Pacific | 38 | 44 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 37 | 41 | |
| | Africa | 21 | 38 | |
| | Middle East and North Africa | 21 | 21 | (Most recent available figures for the Middle East and North Africa are for 1999.) |
| | 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament | | | Percentage (Most recent available figures are for 2002.) |
| | World | 13 | 14 | |
| | Nordic countries | 34 | 39 | |
| | Europe-OSCE[f] member countries (including Nordic countries) | 17 | 17 | |
| | Europe member countries (excluding Nordic countries) | 16 | 15 | |
| | Americas | 11 | 16 | |
| | Asia | 13 | 15 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 9 | 13 | |
| | Pacific | 5 | 13 | |
| | Western Asia | 5 | 4 | |

| Goals and targets | Indicators | 1990 | 2000[a,b] | Unit of measure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Target 5. Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate | 13. Under-five mortality rate | | | Deaths per 1,000 live births |
| | World | 93 | 83 | |
| | Developed regions | 14 | 9 | |
| | Europe | 16 | 11 | |
| | Developing regions | 103 | 91 | |
| | Africa | 164 | 156 | |
| | Northern Africa | 88 | 46 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 176 | 171 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 54 | 37 | |
| | Asia | 90 | 73 | |
| | Eastern Asia | 46 | 40 | |
| | South-central Asia | 125 | 96 | |
| | South-eastern Asia | 77 | 54 | |
| | Western Asia | 70 | 64 | |
| | Oceania | 95 | 93 | |
| | 14. Infant mortality rate | | | Deaths per 1,000 live births |
| | World | 64 | 57 | |
| | Developed regions | 12 | 8 | |
| | Europe | 14 | 10 | |
| | Developing regions | 70 | 63 | |
| | Africa | 103 | 98 | |
| | Northern Africa | 63 | 39 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 110 | 106 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 43 | 29 | |
| | Asia | 64 | 54 | |
| | Eastern Asia | 37 | 31 | |
| | South-central Asia | 85 | 70 | |
| | South-eastern Asia | 54 | 39 | |
| | Western Asia | 53 | 51 | |
| | Oceania | 67 | 66 | |
| | 15. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles | | | Percentage (Most recent available figures are for 1999.) |
| | World | 74 | 72 | |
| | Developed regions | 83 | 91 | |
| | Europe | 81 | 89 | |

| Goals and targets | Indicators | 1990 | 2000 [a,b] | Unit of measure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Developing regions | 73 | 69 | |
| | Africa | 66 | 56 | |
| | Northern Africa | 82 | 91 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 63 | 51 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 77 | 92 | |
| | Asia | 74 | 71 | |
| | Eastern Asia | 98 | 89 | |
| | South-central Asia | 59 | 57 | |
| | South-eastern Asia | 72 | 80 | |
| | Western Asia | 81 | 82 | |
| | Oceania | 69 | 60 | |
| Goal 5: Improve maternal health | | | | |
| Target 6. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio | 16. Maternal mortality ratio[8] | | | Deaths per 100,000 live births |
| | World | 430 | 400 | (Most recent available figures are for 1995.) |
| | Developing countries | 480 | 440 | |
| | Least developed countries | n.a. | 1 000 | |
| | Africa | 870 | 1 000 | |
| | Eastern Africa | 1 060 | 1 300 | |
| | Middle Africa | 950 | 1 000 | |
| | Northern Africa | 340 | 450 | |
| | Southern Africa | 260 | 360 | |
| | Western Africa | 1 020 | 1 100 | |
| | Asia | 390 | 280 | |
| | Eastern Asia | 95 | 55 | |
| | South-central Asia | 560 | 410 | |
| | South-eastern Asia | 440 | 300 | |
| | Western Asia | 320 | 230 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 190 | 190 | |
| | Oceania | 680 | 260 | |
| | 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | | | Percentage |
| | Developing regions | 42 | 53 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 40 | 42 | |
| | Northern Africa | 42 | 64 | |
| | South-central Asia | 26 | 36 | |
| | Eastern and south-eastern Asia | 49 | 69 | |
| | Western Asia | 59 | 64 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 76 | 85 | |

| Goals and targets | Indicators | 1990 | 2000 [a,b] | Unit of measure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS** | 18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15 to 24 years | n.a. | n.a. | |
| | Estimates of HIV prevalence among young people aged 15 to 24 years | | | (Earliest available global figures are for 1999 and most recent available global figures are for 2001.) |
| | World | 1.2 | 1.4 | Percentage, total |
| | | 0.7 | 0.8 | Percentage, men |
| | | 1.0 | 1.1 | Percentage, women |
| | | | | (For regional breakdowns, the only available data were for 1999.) |
| | Developed regions | n.a. | 0.2 | Percentage, total |
| | Europe | n.a. | 0.2 | Percentage, total |
| | Developing regions | n.a. | 1.1 | Percentage, total |
| | Africa | n.a. | 5.1 | Percentage, total |
| | Northern Africa | n.a. | 0.02 | Percentage, total |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | n.a. | 6.3 | Percentage, total |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | n.a. | 0.5 | Percentage, total |
| | Asia | n.a. | 0.2 | Percentage, total |
| | Eastern Asia | n.a. | 0.1 | Percentage, total |
| | South-central Asia | n.a. | 0.3 | Percentage, total |
| | South-eastern Asia | n.a. | 0.4 | Percentage, total |
| | Western Asia | n.a. | 0.01 | Percentage, total |
| | Oceania | n.a. | 0.2 | Percentage, total |
| | 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate[b] | | | Percentage |
| | World | n.a. | 7 | |
| | Contraceptive prevalence rate | | | |
| | World | 57 | 67 | |
| | 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS[3] | | | Millions |
| | Total, three regions (88 countries) | 0.9 | 13.4 | (Most recent available figures are for 2001.) |
| | Africa | 0.8 | 11.0 | |
| | Asia | 0.007 | 1.8 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 0.054 | 0.6 | |

| Goals and targets | Indicators | 1990 | 2000 [a,b] | Unit of measure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Target 8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases** | **21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria** | | | |
| | World prevalence rate | n.a. | n.a. | |
| | World death rate | n.a. | 148 | Deaths per 100,000 children aged 0 to 4 years |
| | Developed countries | n.a. | 0 | |
| | Developing countries | n.a. | 166 | |
| | Africa | | | |
| | Northern Africa | n.a. | 47 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | n.a. | 791 | |
| | Asia | | | |
| | Eastern Asia | n.a. | 0 | |
| | South-central Asia | n.a. | 6 | |
| | South-eastern Asia | n.a. | 2 | |
| | Western Asia | n.a. | 26 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | n.a. | 1 | |
| | Oceania | n.a. | 2 | |
| | **22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures[c]** | | | Percentage |
| | World | n.a. | n.a. | (Prevention) |
| | 21 African countries | n.a. | <5 | (Treatment of children with fever.) |
| | 14 African countries | n.a. | 50 | |
| | **23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis** | | | |
| | World prevalence rate | n.a. | 123 | Prevalence per 100,000 population |
| | Developed countries | n.a. | 24 | |
| | Developing countries | n.a. | 147 | |
| | Africa | n.a. | 187 | |
| | Northern Africa | n.a. | 27 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | n.a. | 223 | |
| | Asia | n.a. | 153 | |
| | Eastern Asia | n.a. | 88 | |
| | South-central Asia | n.a. | 196 | |
| | South-eastern Asia | n.a. | 239 | |
| | Western Asia | n.a. | 42 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | n.a. | 44 | |
| | Oceania | n.a. | 217 | |

| Goals and targets | Indicators | 1990 | 2000 [a,b] | Unit of measure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | World death rate | n.a. | 28 | Deaths per 100,000 population |
| | Developed countries | n.a. | 5 | |
| | Developing countries | n.a. | 33 | |
| | Africa | | | |
| | Northern Africa | n.a. | 5 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | n.a. | 62 | |
| | Asia | | | |
| | Eastern Asia | n.a. | 19 | |
| | South-central Asia | n.a. | 40 | |
| | South-eastern Asia | n.a. | 49 | |
| | Western Asia | n.a. | 11 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | n.a. | 11 | |
| | Oceania | n.a. | 44 | |
| | 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course | 11 | 27 | Percentage detected (earliest available figures are from 1995). |
| | | 77 | 80 | Percentage cured (earliest available figures are from 1995). |
| [illegible] ecological sustainability | | | | |
| **Target 9.** Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources | 25. Proportion of land area covered by forest | 30.3 | 29.6 | Percentage |
| | 26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area | 7.5 | 9.5 | Percentage |
| | 27. Energy use (kilogram oil equivalent) per $1 gross domestic product (PPP) | 279 | 228 | Kilogram oil equivalent per $1,000 gross domestic product (PPP) (Most recent available figures are for 1999.) |
| | 28. Carbon dioxide emissions and consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) | 1.15 | 1.13 | Metric tons per capita (Most recent available figures are for 1998.) |
| | | 1.1 | 0.15 | Million metric tons of ozone-depleting potential[k] (Most recent available figures are for 1999.) |

| Goals and targets | Indicators | 1990 | 2000 [a,b] | Unit of measure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels[1] | | | Percentage |
| | Developing countries | 75 | 75 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 82 | 79 | |
| | North Africa and the Middle East | 46 | 40 | |
| | Asia | 80 | 79 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | n.a. | n.a. | |
| **Target 10.** Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water | 30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural | | | |
| | World | 77 | *82* | Percentage, total |
| | | 94 | 95 | Percentage, urban |
| | | 64 | *71* | Percentage, rural |
| | Northern Africa | 86 | 90 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 54 | 58 | |
| | Eastern Asia | 71 | 76 | |
| | South-central Asia | 72 | 85 | |
| | South-eastern Asia | 72 | 78 | |
| | Western Asia | n.a. | 82 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 82 | 86 | |
| | Oceania | 40 | 48 | |
| **Target 11.** By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers | 31. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation | | | Percentage |
| | World | 81 | 85 | |
| | Northern Africa | 94 | 96 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 75 | 74 | |
| | Eastern Asia | 56 | 70 | |
| | South-central Asia | 52 | 70 | |
| | South-eastern Asia | 73 | 80 | |
| | Western Asia | 95 | 97 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 85 | 86 | |
| | Oceania | 92 | 87 | |
| | 32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented) | | | Percentage of urban population only (Most recent available figures are for 1993.) |
| | World | n.a. | 71 | |
| | Developing countries | n.a. | 62 | |
| | Developed countries | n.a. | 96 | |
| | Africa | n.a. | 44 | |
| | Asia and Oceania | n.a. | 63 | |

| Goals and targets | Indicators | 1990 | 2000 [a,b] | Unit of measure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Europe | n.a. | 96 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | n.a. | 74 | |
| | Northern America | n.a. | 99 | |
| **Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development** | | | | |
| **Target 12. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system** | ***[Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries, Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing States.]*** | | | |
| **Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally** | | | | |
| | **Official development assistance (ODA)** | | | |
| | Annual total assistance | 53.0 | 51.3 | US$ billions, total (Most recent available figure is for 2001.) |
| | | 14.4 | 11.8 | US$ billions, to the least developed countries |
| **Target 13. Address the special needs of the least developed countries** | | | | |
| **Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction** | 33. Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of OECD/DAC[m] donors' gross national income | 0.33 | 0.22 | Percentage, total (Most recent available figure is for 2001.) |
| | | 0.09 | 0.05 | Percentage to the least developed countries |
| | 34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services | 8.1 | 13.8 | Percentage (Social services include basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation. Earliest available figure is from 1995-1996 and most recent available figure is for 1999-2000.) |
| | 35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied | 59.4 | 81.1 | Percentage |

| *Goals and targets* | *Indicators* | *1990* | *2000*[a,b] | *Unit of measure* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Target 14.** Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly) | 36. ODA received in landlocked countries as a proportion of gross national income | 13.0 | 6.6 | Percentage |
| | 37. ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of gross national income | 5.3 | 2.1 | Percentage |
| | **Market access** | | | |
| **Target 15.** Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term | 38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from the least developed countries, admitted free of duty[a] | 49 | 65 | Percentage from developing countries (Earliest available figure is from 1996.) |
| | | 77 | 66 | Percentage from the least developed countries (Earliest available figure is from 1996.) |
| | 39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries[c] | 6.8 | 5.8 | Percentage imposed on textiles (Earliest available figure is from 1996.) |
| | | 10.6 | 9.8 | Percentage imposed on clothing (Earliest available figure is from 1996.) |
| | 40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product | 1.9 | 1.3 | Percentage |
| | 41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity | n.a. | n.a. | |
| | **Debt sustainability**[p] | | | |
| | 42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) | 22 | 26 | Reached decision points |
| | | 1 | 5 | Reached completion points |
| | 43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative | 34 | 41 | US$ billion (cumulative) |
| | 44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services. Low-income and middle-income countries | 18 | 18 | Percentage |

| *Goals and targets* | *Indicators* | *1990* | *2000* [a,b] | *Unit of measure* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Target 16.** In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth | 45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15 to 24 years, each sex and total | | | |
| | | | | Percentage |
| | World | 10 | 10.3 | (Earliest available figure is for 1995 and latest available figure is for 1999.) |
| **Target 17.** In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries | 46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis | | | |
| | | | | Percentage |
| | World | 63 | 70 | (Earliest available figures are for 1987 and most recent available figures are for 1999.) |
| | Developing countries | 55 | 65 | |
| | Developed countries | n.a. | 91 | |
| | Africa | | | |
| | Northern Africa | n.a. | 83 | |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | n.a. | 47 | |
| | Asia | | | |
| | Eastern Asia | n.a. | 84 | |
| | South-central Asia | n.a. | 44 | |
| | South-eastern Asia | n.a. | 77 | |
| | Western Asia | n.a. | 86 | |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | n.a. | 64 | |
| | Oceania | n.a. | 77 | |
| **Target 18.** In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications | 47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population | | | |
| | | | | Per 100 population |
| | World | 10.1 | 32.3 | (Most recent available global figures and figures for developed and developing countries are for 2001.) |
| | Developing countries | 2.4 | 16.8 | |
| | Developed countries | 37.9 | 96.3 | |
| | 48. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population | | | |
| | Personal computers | | | Personal computers in use per 100 population |
| | World | 2.3 | 9.4 | (Most recent available global figures and figures for developed and developing countries are for 2001.) |
| | Developing countries | 0.3 | 2.4 | |
| | Developed countries | 8.5 | 32.5 | |

| *Goals and targets* | *Indicators* | *1990* | *2000* [a,b] | *Unit of measure* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Internet users** | | | **Internet users per 100 population (Most recent available global figures and figures for developed and developing countries are for 2001.)** |
| | **World** | **0.05** | **8.1** | |
| | **Developed countries** | **0.41** | **30.3** | |
| | **Developing countries** | **0.00** | **2.8** | |

[a] All data for 2000 report most recent available figures. All data for 1990 report earliest available figures. Where no additional global or regional data are available, it is indicated by n.a.

[b] Data for indicators that are "on track" to meet the target are italicized and highlighted in bold.

[c] The poverty gap ratio measures the magnitude of poverty. Expressed as a percentage of the poverty line, it is the result of multiplying the proportion of people who live below the poverty line by the difference between the poverty line and the average income of the population living under the poverty line. If, for example, 30 per cent of the population live below the $1 a day line and on average the consumption or income of these people is 20 per cent below the poverty line (i.e., US$ 0.80), then the poverty gap ratio is 6 per cent. Figures indicated here are World Bank research estimates and are based on consumption.

[d] Measured as a cumulative percentage of world income or expenditure. Figures are World Bank research estimates.

[e] Owing to the lack of data for the year, the United States of America and Canada were not included in this average.

[f] Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

[g] Most recent available data are for the year 1995. Data reported for 1990 are not comparable and therefore cannot be used for trend analysis.

[h] Among contraceptive methods, only condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission. The contraceptive prevalence rate is also useful in tracking progress made towards other health, gender and poverty goals. Because the condom use rate is only measured among women in a union, it will be supplemented by an indicator on condom use in high-risk situations. These indicators will be augmented with an indicator of knowledge and misconceptions regarding HIV/AIDS by those aged 15 to 24 years.

[i] Estimated number of living children, aged 0 to 14 years at end-2001, who have lost one or both parents to AIDS. In the future, this number will be measured by the ratio of proportion of orphans to non-orphans aged 10 to 14 years who are attending school.

[j] Prevention measured by the percentage of those under 5 years of age who sleep under insecticide-treated bednets; treatment measured by percentage of those under 5 years of age who are appropriately treated.

[k] Data pertain to developed countries.

[l] Figures are preliminary estimates by the World Health Organization.

[m] Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee.

[n] Excludes oil and excludes Iceland and Norway.

[o] Excludes Iceland, Norway and Switzerland. Tariffs imposed by developed countries on imports of agricultural products from developing countries are unavailable.

[p] The HIPC debt initiative was launched in 1996. Earliest available figures are for 2000; most recent available figures are for 2002.